REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,783.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-3 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. M. BURKE, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

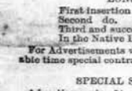
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,322 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. PATTERSON, on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other port where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle, the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France, which run regularly.

N.B.—Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viâ KURRACHEE.

For Shipping Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the two Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 160 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Gulch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY viâ SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	44	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

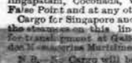
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. HARRIS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,380 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

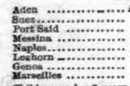
Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April, and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer MINERVA, 1,589 Tons Gross Register, Captain BLACKLAW, will sail 10th April. Very superior accommodation for Six First Class Passengers.

FARE—Rs. 400, without Wines. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3600	508	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	550	G. C. Burns	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Masagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) Captain J. C. BABOT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 14th May, at 3 P. M.
CHINA	2116	400	Capt J.C. Almond, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st March 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE EARLY IN APRIL.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation and ships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZANTE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31 t March 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
41, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 41, the following goods:—

A quantity of grey dhoties, shirting and madapollam, 10 cases chintz, 5 cases turkey red prints, 5 cases wicker bottle Eau de Cologne, 1 case cabin lanterns, 10 bales grey printers.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

Fancy goods consisting of imitation flowers with glass domes, parian figures, toilet ornaments, travel ing writing cases, tiffin baskets, birjiquis boxes, courier and hand-bags, walki g-sticks door locks, spring-boys, cutlery, dessert and table knives and forks, violins accordians, crystal glass bottles and mother-of-pearl ornaments, etc.

2 cases florida water.
1 do. flowering essence.

On account of whom it may concern—
1 case lining cloth and table covers.
On account and risk of the indentor Husunaly Rahimbhoy—
58 pieces of black calf skins.

AT 5 P.M.

A collection of Japanese bamboo folding and other fancy fans in varieties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties near P. & O. Company's Dock, Nabob's Tank and Gun-powder Works, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Buchoobae, wife of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, and her husband, Rustom, Merwanjee Darookhanawala Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, new edition, 1876..... 11 4
deceased, the Mortgagors, the following lots of valuable landed properties:—

Encyclopedia Britannica, new edition, vol 1 to 5 ..... 93 14
At 3 P. M., near the P. & O. Company's Dock.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 418 5/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collect.r of Land Revenue under Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89 and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 and 5, and bounded on the east by public passage and the dockyard of Hajee Mohmed Rahim, on the west by the said Moojawar Fakhady, 4th Row, on the north by public passage and partly by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy and partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Rahim, and on the south by the public passage and the property of Mis Farsha and the said houses were formerly in the occupation of Chinaman Allang and others, and now No. 4 is in the occupation of Buchoobae Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, and the other is vacant.

At 4 P.M., near Nabob's Tank.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of four compartments built thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the south side of Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 407 8/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 380 and 381, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, on the west by the vacant ground attached to the said Chaul, on the north by the Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, otherwise known as Nabob's Tank Row, and on the south by the property of late Nanabhoy Jumsetjee Gunder, and the said houses were formerly and now in the occupation of the said Buchoobae and other tenants, together with all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Mazagon, on the south side of Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, and measuring about 96 5/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 374, 376 and 380, and bounded on the north by the said Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, on the east and west by the property of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gander, and on the east by the chawl above described, and on which ground there was formerly a tank described, and on which ground is the occupation of said Buchoobae.

At 5 P. M., near Gunpowder Works.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Coppersmith Room, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 315 5-9th square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 49, 67, and 74, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 16, 17 and 18, and bounded on the east and north by the Coppersmith's Back Row, on the west by the Coppersmith Row, and on the south by a public passage and the property of Munchejee Cowarjee, and the said bungalow was formerly and is now in the occupation of Bomonjee Framjee Camma.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 3rd inst., PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 93rd Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN with Interest, the sum of Rupees 14,660, being the 93rd Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,000.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

BANDORA—FOR SALE, BANDORA HOUSE and BANDORA COTTAGE, well situated on the High Road and commanding pretty Land and Sea Views. The House is nearly new and was lately occupied by the Parsee Boarding School. There is a good Well on the premises, and the property is suitable for an Hotel, Boarding-house, School or large family. Price Rupees 16,000, of which Rupees 10,000 may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., or the property would be let on lease. Apply to Mr. F. CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR PABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, England.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogloo, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April 1877, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER

BENEFIT CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ABOVE HALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4TH.

To commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

SONG ..... "Swee: blushing rose" ..... *A. Plampton*
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
SOLO PIANOFORTE .. "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ..... *Mendelssohn.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
ROMANZA ..... Spirto Gentil ..... *Donizetti.*
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
SONG ..... "Ave Maria." ..... *Gounod.*
(With Violin and Harmonium obligato.)
MISS ELCIA MAY.
DUET ..... "The moon hath raised her lamp" ..... *Sir J. Benedict.*
MR. H. VERNON AND MR. A. PLUMPTON.
SONG ..... "There's no home like my home" ..... *Malibran.*
MRS. H. VERNON.
SONG ..... "The wreck of the Hesperus. *J. L. Hatton.*
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
SOLO PIANOFORTE... "Scherzo in B flat minor.. *Chopin.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

An interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

DUET ..... "The Lilly and the Rose" .. *S. Glover.*
MR. AND MRS. H. VERNON.
SOLO PIANOFORTE. *a* "Reverie" ..... *C. Tasca.*
b "Tarantelle" ..... *C. Tasca.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
SONG ..... "Sweet is True Love" ..... *A. Plampton.*
MISS ELCIA MAY.
(Accompanied by the Composer.)
SONG ..... "The death of Nelson" ..... *Braham.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
SOLO PIANOFORTE .. "Pasquinade" ..... *Gottschalk.*
SONG ..... "Ye happy Birds" ..... *Gumbert.*
MISS ELCIA MAY.
DUET ..... "Sul campo della Gloria" .. *Donizetti.*
GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.
SOLO PIANOFORTE .. "Hiberman Echoes" ..... *Rowville.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

Reserved	Rs. 4	Unreserved	Rs. 2
Area	Re. 1		

Carriages may be ordered at eleven.

Plan may be seen and tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.—Special Tram Cars will run from Boree Bunder to the Town Hall, to carry passengers to the Concert from the Byculla cars. Special cars will run after the Performance to Byculla and Colaba.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

PASSENGERS per this Steamer are requested not to go on board till THURSDAY EVENING.

The Company's Steam Launch will run from the Apollo Bunder from 4 P.M. for the convenience of the Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

WANTED, for Treacher and Co.'s Poona Establishment, an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER and a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LEGGER-KEEPER, capable of conducting Correspondence.

Apply personally with Certificates to the Company's Manager, Byculla.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 P. M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, 4th April 1877.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—An ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Company's Rooms on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 27th February, a Quorum not having been present at the Meeting of the 2nd instant.

By Order of the Directors,
STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per whole share and RUPEES FIFTEEN per each quarter share is DECLARED, for the half year ending 31st December 1876, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Lane, on and after Wednesday, the 4th April 1877, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

જા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની ફ્રોા

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Works on Iron, Bridge and Roof Structures; by E. Mathe-	
son, new edition, 1877	9 8
Across Africa; by V. L. Cameron, 2 vols, illustrated	20 0
Wallace's Russia, 2 vols, Map	15 0
Buchoobae, wife of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, and her husband, Rustom, Merwanjee Darookhanawala	8 12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, new edition, 1876	11 4
Encyclopedia Britannica, new edition, vol 1 to 5	93 14
(Other volumes will follow)	
Sport in many Lands; by H. A. L., the old Shikaree,	
2 vols, contains 164 Illustrations	18 12
Daniell Deronda; by George Elliott, 4 vols	13 4
The City of Sunshine, a Novel; by A. Allardyce, 3 vols	16 0
Ancient Stories and Homesteads of England; by A. Rimmer, and an introduction by the Revd. J. S. Howson, Illustrated	13 4
The Makers of Florence—Dante, Giotto, Savonarola and their City; by Mrs. Oliphant, Illustrated	13 4
Lee's Laws of British Shipping and of Marine Insurance, 6th edition, 1877	11 4
Elliot's History of India, vol 7—The Mahomedan Period	13 4
Molesworth's History of England—1830 to 1874	4 12
The Discoveries of Prince Henry, the Navigator, and their Results; by R. H. Major	9 8
Authorcier; its Constitution, Properties, Manufactures, and Derivatives, including Purified Alizarin Anthracin purin, &c.; by G. Aurbach, translated by W. Crookes	7 8
Drew's Northern Barrier of India; a popular account of the Jummoo and Cashmeer Territories, illustrated	7 8
Stevens on the Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes, with information regarding Freights, Charter Parties, &c	13 4
Our Trip to Burmah, with Notes on that Country; by surgeon-Major General C. A. Gordon, Illustrated	13 4
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The Atonement of Lord Dundas; by E. L. Linton	3 12
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Taylor's Confessions of a Thug and Tara, each	5 12
Blackmore's Cripps the Carrier, a Woodland Tale	3 12
Her Dearest Foe, a Novel; by Mrs. Alexander	3 12
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Bendall's Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin Languages	3 12
Watson's Art of Weaving by Hand and Power	8 0
Cheyne's Advice to a Wife and Mother, each	1 12
Drill Stories, collected from the Abbeys of Touraine, Illustrated; by Gustave Doré	2 0
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Warm Cheviot ..... "	35 0	Fitted Dressing Pouches.	20 0
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Do. for Evening "	22 0	Sheets, ... p. pr.	9 8
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" " "	11 8	Blankets, fine White Whitney ..... p. pr.	25 0
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Sleeping Suits...6-8 to	17 8	Mauds, Fine Scotch..from	22 0
Pyjamas ..... "	16 8	Pillows, Travelling "	2 8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22 8	" Horse Hair "	7 8
" Superfine...	28 0	" Steamed Feather...	7 4
" Printed Cambric ...	28 0	Cases for above ..... each	1 0
" Oxford-Cloth.....	36 0	Cork Mattrasses	22 0
" Flannel	49 0	Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat..	35 0
" Silk & Wool ...	52 0	Towels, general use ...six	5 0
" Spun Silk...	67 0	Towels, Turkish Bath..six	10 8
Under Vests ..... from	14 0	Napkins, fine Damask..doz	19 8
" ..... "	24 0		
Socks, Cotton pr. doz. "	9 8	Money Belts ..... each	4 8
Socks Merino ... "	15 8	Sovereign Boxes ..... "	3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... "	5 0	Purses, Solid Leather "	3 0
Linen Faced Collars ..... "	0 14	Chess, Folding, for Travellers ..... from	6 8
Fine linen "	1 12	Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide, per yard	6 8
Collars ..... "	6 0	Hand Mirrors, Folding..	2 4
Scarfs, for Fin... from	1 0	Hair Brushes, in Hair Cases...per pair	10 8
" Sailor's Knot. "	1 12	Combs, in Case ..... each	0 12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin "	2 0	" Toilet ..... "	1 0
Mitts ..... "	1 12	Nail Brushes ..... from	0 14
Mufflers, Warm ..... "	2 0	Tooth	0 10
Braces, best quality... "	2 0	Guards for above...8s 8 &	1 4
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk..... "	30 0	Clothes Brushes..... from	1 4
Hats, Soft Tweed.....	5 0	Hat " "	1 4
" Felt, various shapes..... from	7 8	Shoe Horns..... "	0 14
Helmets, Pith..... "	5 0	Bath Sponges..... "	3 8
White	1 0	Sponge Bags .....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 3RD APRIL 1877.

THE terms of the Protocol signed by the Great Powers, as telegraphed by Reuter, are by no means so definite as previous advices had led us to expect, and we cannot yet look upon peace between Turkey and Russia as finally settled, but it undoubtedly gives opportunity for renewed negotiations, and this of itself may be taken as a hopeful feature.

The only public telegram of a commercial character received to-day is Reuter's message of yesterday from New York. Mid. Uplands on the spot is quoted at 11⅛ cents, an advance of ¼, and July shipment at 12 cents, an advance of 3/16c. per lb. on the previous quotation for June shipment. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	5,000	7,000	16,000	8,000	
Three „ do.	14,000	12,000	25,000	13,000	
Total since 1st Sept.	3,722,000	.....	3,783,000	3,197,000	

The Oriental Bank Corporation has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened very quiet, with, if anything, a slightly weaker tendency, but rates did not give way, and at the close the feeling is steady at yesterday's closing quotations. A fair amount of Private Paper has been offered, but mostly at rates which have precluded a large business resulting. The demand for Bank Bills is still small, and both buyers and sellers seem disposed to await the effect of to-morrow's allotments of Council drafts. We quote :—

Bank Bills,	on demand	1s. 8¼d. per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 13-16d. „
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 13-16d. „
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 13-16d. to ¼d „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business to-day and rates are nominally unaltered; say, par for demand, 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent discount for 60 days' sight. Government Paper is also without quotable change, no transactions of any importance having transpired. We call :—Fours, Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is still firm but comparatively quiet. Bank of Bombays are in request at an improvement of 1½ per cent. Land Companies are without change, as also are Press shares, with the exception of an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm and in fair demand. We notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Hydrabad and Nursey and a decline of Rs. 5 in Khotso Mucconjee.

COTTON has been in strong request again to-day and a large business has been done at, in most instances, a further improvement of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The chief demand has run upon Ginned Broach of which considerable purchases have been made up to Rs. 200 per candy half-pressed, but Dholleras of all descriptions have also met a good enquiry, both for export and local consumption. The buying of the local mills in this growth is already beginning to have a sensible effect on prices, and it may be expected to become still more marked as the season advances and the monsoon consumption requires to be provided for. The receipts yesterday were 8,154 bales, making a total of 23,144 bales for the four days. We quote to-day :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.....	Rs. 204 per Candy f. p.		
Good Omra.	„	192	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	189	„ „
G. F. do.	„	186	„ „
Good Dholleras	May	193	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	190	„ „
G. F. do.	„	186	„ „

SEED business is in a very unsatisfactory state. Owing to the press of traffic on the Railways, arrivals are comparatively insignificant, and to cover sales of April shipment, there is an active competition for all suitable parcels. Prices of Linseed have thus been forced up to Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6, and Rapeseed to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. in face of an actual decline at Home.

FREIGHTS to-day have been slightly firmer. Going steamers having almost completed their engagements, consignees are now holding for £2 to £2-1-3 per ton which may also be called the rate for forward shipment. The Naples (s. s.) is reported fixed for London at equal to about £2 per ton. For Trieste and Venice there is a good enquiry and engagements have been made at £2-12-6 per ton. By sail increased firmness is observable and the vessels now on the berth for Liverpool are being held for £2-5 per ton although we cannot learn that the rate has been actually paid. There is no lack of tonnage, however, and any important advance would probably lead to a number of vessels being offered to arrive.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered. A moderately good enquiry prevails in the Bazaar leading to fully average clearances, but from first hands business is still very limited, nor are there many indents going forward.

COALS to arrive are nominally very firm, especially anything for late shipment *via* Cape, but there are no actual sellers. On the spot the enquiry is slow and stocks are fully equal to current requirements.

THE IRON TRADE.

IRON says that the finished-iron trade is enjoying a kind of sporadic prosperity. Its general aspect may be pronounced dull, but in certain departments a healthy trade is being done, although, in the majority of cases, the margin of profit is not very wide. The Glasgow malleable iron works are turning out a considerable amount of work, and, if it were not for the scarcity of new orders, might be pronounced prosperous. As it is, the competition between manufacturers is very severe, and prices are brought down to the narrowest margin. The engineering works on the Clyde are only partially occupied, albeit the exports of machinery have of late been very heavy. The shipbuilding yards on the Clyde are still briskly employed, and there is some talk of extending operations in this department. Equal activity is exhibited on the Tyne, where many vessels are in the course of construction, and the demand for plates is good. The iron-rail trade of the North of England appears extinct. Bessemer steel has driven iron out of the market, Bessemer rails being now sold at lower rates than those formerly charged for iron. At Sheffield the Bessemer department is the only one of the heavy trades which exhibits signs of genuine improvement. The demand for this class of steel is on the increase, owing to the recent reductions in the cost of production having enabled Sheffield makers to compete on fair terms with their foreign rivals. The system of rolling rails direct from the bloom so soon as the latter is cast, and when it is first "set," has brought about a revolution in the trade. At many of the rail mills there are contracts in hand sufficient to last over the summer months, while others, in which the plant is old-fashioned, are standing idle. Best cast steels are still in good request, these qualities being principally in request for ordnance.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF CAITHNESS, 1,646 tons, Captain A. Miller, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. ZAMBESI, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China mails, 170 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers—For Galle—Mr. C. Wedderburn and Dr. Miller. For Hongkong.—Mr. D. F. Roberts.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's STEAM SHIP TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain Barratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 8th March, via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Galle, with H. M's mails, general cargo, and Colonel Dun as a passenger.

ARRIVAL.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Travancore(s).....	Barratt	Shanghai, Mar 8.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Zambesi (s).....	Symons.....	China, &c.
	Akola (s)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship County of Caithness, Miller, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zante, to Liverpool.
Ship John Clarke, to Havre.
Ship General Damvill, to Havre.
Barque Raven, to Mauritius.
Barque Britomart, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

Mar.	ARRIVAL.	
29	Oriental (s).....	Rangoon.
Mar.	DEPARTURES.	
29	Clyde.....	London via Coast.
	Latona (s).....	London via Bimlipatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflame—110 bales hemp, Jetha Pursotum ; 55 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee ; 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Aldergrove.—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hosset and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Tythonus s.—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta ; 275 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Nell Martin s.—800 certs wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 25 bs's hemp, Runchordas Toolseedas ; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 36 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Ruzubally Allyruns ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Apelles—80 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Rinaldo s.—12 bales wool, Nanjee Walljee ; 43 bales cotton waste, Doosa Lalljee ; 44 bales cotton, Mugjee Mooljee ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 28 bales cotton, Doosa Lalljee ; 140 bales cotton, Vassoojee Morarjee.
Wickham s.—100 bales cotton, Ramjee Cruzeejee ; 25 bales wool, Goo amboosrin Currimbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Childwall Hall s.—40 bales cotton, Ramjee Pragjee ; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Moossjee Khanbhoy, 100 bales cotton, Huridass Gangjee.
Europa s.—2,200 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Dunnottar Castle.—650 cwts myrabollams and 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 63 bales cotton, Manuckchund Capoorchund.
Khersonese.—400, bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund ; 120 bales cotton, Venechund Joitadass.

FOR LONDON.

Burmese s.—175 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella.
Stag s.—200, cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 185 cwts bones and 75 cwts horns, Dhurumsey Velljee.
Mirzapore s.—3 cases T. shells, A. Mirally ; 91 cwts cardamoms, Hurry Bhanjee ; 28 cwts cardamoms, Damodur Huridass ; 5 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sazum ; 13 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nemsey ; 13 bales hides, and 1 case fishmaws, Nenseebhoy Gangjee ; 22½ cwts B. horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasum 120 bundls e horns, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy ; 6 cases shawls, Jackmidass Khimjee and Co ; 9 bales shins and 2 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 6 bales skins, Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Ebram.

PORT SAID.

Nuphar s.—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Fluellin.—750 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR U. KINGDOM.

Cape Comorin.—1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Professor Mahon.—15 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Britomart.—1,500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

John Clarke.—240 cwts bones, Dhurumsey Velljee.
Minerva s.—350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 150 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.
Storm.—1,050 bales cotton, Jules, Siefferied and Co.
Centennial.—400 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s.—4821 cwts linseed and 1425 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers, 3,000 bags teaseed and 7 bales rkins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Emma Lawson s.—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Pollux s.—150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s.—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 300 bales cotton, W. and A Graham and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s.—50 bales cotton, Nicol and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Pollux s.—10 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s.—100 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ocean s.—220 cwts sandalwood, Rehemeobhoy Habibbhoy ; 208 bales twist, 15 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, 197 cwts sandalwood, and 110 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 87 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Fuckeer ; 67 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 18 cases fishmaws and 25 cases sharkfins, 104 cwts sandalwood, Goolam Hussein Jan Mahomed ; 49 packages bhysabole, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 9 cases fishmaws and 7 cases sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Kowjee ; 2 cwts sandalwood, Goolam Hussein Jan Mahomed.
Zambesi s.—1 box real pearls, Essabally ; and Essabhoy 25 bundles teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 11 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgoolall ; 1 chest opium, Hajaremull Goolmookroy ; 21½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 73½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed ; 69 chests opium, Framjee Manuckjeem ; 7 chests opium, S N Tulatee ; 12 chests opium, S and D Futtakis ; 19 chests opium, A Habibbhoy ; 28 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 64 ch sts opium, Ebesm Noordin and Goolam Hussein Jan Mahomed.
Zambesi s.—2½ chests opium, Sumrubhoy Khetseedass ; 15 chests opium, Ubumraj Chumlall ; 20 chests opium, Geolraz Koolgall ; 3½ chests opium, Sreeram Sreedutroy ; 37 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 41½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 19 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd April 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29°886
Temperature of the Air.....	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·8
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	73·2
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	220.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Acton, Lieut Col, Bengal 31st L Infantry, on leave, from Peshawur.
Story, Lieut Col, Bengal 1st Goorkhas Regt, on furlough, from Dharumshala.
Holt, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Purundhar.

APRIL 3.

Penton, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, from Deesa.
Vincent, Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Burnett, Major, Bombay 19th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay M D, on duty, to Deolalee.
Twiss, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Govr Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily D pt, Lt Col W M ees, will have charge of the portion of the Home Dept which is left at the Presidency.

Mr H C Richardson is permitted to resign H M's Bl Civil Service.

The services of Mr W B Jones, C S, Secy to the Chief Comsr of the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr E S Robertson is permitted to resign H M's Bl Civil Service.

Mr V H Schalch, C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Bl Civil Service.

Mr W M Low is permitted to resign H M's Bl Civil Service, with effect from the 31st inst.

Mr D C Halkett is permitted to resign H M's B Civil Service.

Mr J D Bell, Barrister-at law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on deputation of Mr J Pitt Kennedy, or until further orders.

Mr J W Neill, C S, Asst Secy to th Chief Comsr of the Central Provinces, to be Secy to the Chief Comsr, vice Mr W B Jones.

Mr I Neill, C S, Supernumerary Asst Comsr of the third class to be Asst Secy to the Chief Comsr, vice Mr J W Neill, but to continue to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept until further orders.

Lt-Col T E Vandergucht, Dist Supt of Police, II Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Dist Supt, I class, during the absence on furlough of Lt-Col W J M ris.

Mr J M Berrill, Dist Supt III class, to officiate as Dist Supt, II class, vice Lt-Col Vandergucht.

Mr M P Honkin, Dist Supt, IV class, to officiate as Dist Supt, III class, vice Mr Berrill.

Mr S Imosy, C S, Supernumerary Asst Comsr, and Offg Dist Supt, V class, to officiate as Dist Supt, IV class, vice Mr Hankin.

Surgn Maj W F deFabeck, M D, is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surgn of the Town of Moulmein in British Burma.

The services of Surgn A Crombie, M D, Junior Civil Surgn of Rangoon in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Surgn G A Dundas, additional Medical Officer at Port Blair to officiate as Junior Civil Surgn of Rangoon, vice Dr Crombie.

Surgn-Maj J Brake, to officiate as Sanitary Comsr and Supdt of Vaccination in the Central Provinces, during the absence of Surgn-Maj S C Townsend, or until further orders.

Mr F E Cunningham, Barrister-at-law, to be Government Advocate at Rangoon in British Burma.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon W Markby to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q C, K C S I.

Special leave for six months with the usual subsidiary leave is granted to the Venerable J Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev M S Laing, Chaplain of Murree, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 15th inst or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev W H Gain, B A, having reported his return from furlough on the 7th inst, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces.

The Rev G W Manson, Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, having reported his return from leave on the 14th inst, is posted to Sitapur in Oudh, in order to minister to H M's 92nd Highlanders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The services of Surgn R Harvey, M B, which had been placed temporarily at the disposal of Sir R Temple, on a special mission Notification of their Dept, No 34, dated the 12th Jan last, are resumed and placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The following Officers, who were appointed to officiate as Asst Conservs of Forests of the 3rd grade, in the Notification of this Dept, No 335, dated the 8th Sept 1876, reverted to their substantive appointments of Sub-Asst Conservs of Forests, on the return of Officers from leave, from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr A Stewart (Forest Survey Branch), 7th Nov 1876.—
Mr C E Fendall (Punjab), 15th Nov 1876.
Mr E Dobbs, B A (Central Provinces), 14th Dec 1876.
Mr J McKee, Asst Conservr of Forests, 2nd grade, and Offg as Asst Conservr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 1st grade of Asst Conservr, vice Mr N Daly, deceased, with effect from the 9th Feb 1877.

Mr J S Mackay, Sub-Asst Conservr of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Asst Conservr, 3rd grade, from the 27th Nov 1876, and is promoted to the 3rd grade of Asst Conservs, vice Mr J McKee, with effect from the 9th Feb 1877.

Mr E A Stubbs, B A, to be Sub-Asst Conservr of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Conservr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr D E Hutchins, on leave, with effect from the 9th Feb 1877.

Mr R J Whitten, Collr of Customs, Agra, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comr of Inland Customs, during the absence of Mr R M Adam on the furlough granted to him in the Notification No 43, dated the 15th inst.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Govr Genl in Council, Col W M Lee, Deputy Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, will remain in charge of that portion of the Office of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1089, dated 5th May 1876, Mr A C Litchfield, Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on 12th March 1877.

Surgn-Maj F Odevaine, 34th N I, to officiate as Medl Officer of the Bhopal Battn and political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn-Maj W E Allen, on furlough.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr C Hordern, Depy Comr, 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 5th Jan 1877 :—

Capt R Bullock, Offg Depy Comsr, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comsr, 1st class.

Bomanjee Jamasji, Offg Asst Comsr, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comsr, 2nd class.

Mr A Elliot, Offg Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comsr, 3rd class.

Capt F H Jackson, Asst Agent to the Govr Genl at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent to the Govr Genl, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 7th Dec 1876 to the forenoon of the 5th Feb 1877, inclusive.

Abdul Kadir, Asst Comsr 3rd grade, and Offg Town Mag, Mysore, to act as Civil Pension Paymaster at that station, with effect from the 17th Oct 1876, vice Col R Renton.

Mr P S Melvill, C S I, Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Govr Genl, Baroda, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th May 1877.

Capt F H Jackson, Asst to the Govr Genl, Baroda, to be in charge of the current duties of the Agency during the absence on privilege leave of Mr P S Melvill, C S I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Mr E S Byrne Dpy Accountant Genl, Assam, in continuation of the previlege leave for two months granted to him by the orders contained in the Notification of this Dept No 2750, dated 23rd Nov 1876.

Mr Byrne resumed charge of the Office of Depy Accountant Genl, Assam, before noon on the 3 th Jan 1877.

Mr W Wells is appointed to officiate as Asst Comr of Paper Currency, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Mily Dept will have effect during the absence this season of H E and a d the Council from the Presidency :—

Lt-Col T Cave, Depy Secy will officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, at the Presidency.

Capt A C W Crookshank, 2nd Asst Secy, will officiate as 1st Asst Secy, vice Capt K H H Collen, proceeding on furlough, and also as Depy Secy.

Applications for correspondence on the subjects hereafter specified should be addressed by all Govts and Depts to the Offg Secretary at Calcutta, viz :—

1—Applications for furlough, save for furlough for urgent private affairs, which should be sent to the Secy to Govt with the Govr Genl Also all questions relating to the Furlough Regulations.

2—Reports of departure on furlough and of return to duty with certificates of permission to return, &c.

3—Grant of sick leave to Europe to Officers of the Bengal Presidency when such leave is given from another Presidency.

4—Applications to retire from the service.

5—Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

6—Claims to medals, or applications for medals, or for decorations to replace those lost or stolen.

7—All ordinary returns and periodical or other documents which are required for mere record, except such as the Secy to Govt with the Govr Genl may specially intimate, are to be sent to him.

* Through the prescribed channel of the Adjt Genl.

ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.

Local Capt A F Wheeler, 20th N I, Asst Supt of Factories, officiated as Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, from the 18th Dec 1876 to the 28th Feb 1877 inclusive, vice Col R G F Henegan, deceased.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Temporary.

Lt Col J A M Biggs, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl 1st class, with effect from 20th Feb 1877, vice Col R S Graves, proceeding on furlough.

Capt N F Parker, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, with effect from 11th March 1877, junior Officers acti g in the higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Dept.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Michael King Martin, 1st Batn, 3rd Foot, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Cavy, 3rd March 1877.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Bl S C, 24th March 1877.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Depy Surgn-Gel, with to uporary rank, J A C Hutchinson, M D, to have permanent rank, with effect from the 31st March, 1877, vice Depy Surgn-Genl J N Tresidder, who retires.

Surgn Maj A Christison, M D, (on furlough) to be a Depy Surgn-Genl with permanent rank, vice Depy Surgn Genl C M Smith, who retires, 31st March 1877.

Supernumerary Surgs-Maj George Henderson, MD, Peter Cullen, M D, James Richard Johnson, Isaac Newton and George William Jameson, are brought on the establishment of Surgns-Maj to fill existing vacancies.

The following paragraphs of a Mily letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 65, dated the 15th February 1877, are published for general information :—

Para 1 The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgns on the Beng l Establ, under the conditions as such dating from the 3 th Sept 1876.

James Moorhead, M D, Charles Henry Beatson, Charles William Greene, Gilbert Saunders Griffiths, and Peter Macpherson Grant.

They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 3 th of Sept 1876, to the 5th Feb 1877, inclusive.

Sub-Conductor Michael O'Connor, to be Conductor, vice Conductor Cordwell, pensioned.

Serjt Joseph Pollott, to be Sub-Conductor, vice Sub Conductor O'Connor.

The services of Lt-Col (Bt Col) A Elderton, Bl S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surgn-Maj W H Kirton, Civil, Muzaffarnagar, are, with reference to the Notification by the Govt, N-W Provinces, No 121A, dated the 22nd March 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C in-C, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

The services of Lt-Col M H Grezson, R E, 2nd Asst Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are, with reference to Notification by the P W Dpt No 1437, dated the 23rd March 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C in-C.

The services of Surgn A Tomes, on special duty, Buckergunge, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Com-C, with effect from the 31st March 1877.

The services of 2nd class Apothecary H J Finnamore, attached to the establishment under the Director of Stat's Railways, are referred to the Notification by the P W Dept, No 13 , dated the 20th March 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C in-C.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Maj Gen Benjamin Stuart Wimard Beresford, C B, CSI, Bl S C, Comsr and Supt, Amritsar Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for one year eleven months and five days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Rehema Nizamo Sandilands, Bl S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking from or after the 3rd April 1877.

Lt-Col Raoul deBourbel, Bl Engrs, Sundg Engr, 1st grade Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, P W Dept,—private affairs, for eighteen months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj George Scott Hills, Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, medical certificate, for twenty months, under Rule XIV, clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Frederick Macdonald Birch, Bl S C, Depy Comr, 3rd class, Mooltan, Punjab,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn-Maj Charles Egbert Wimond Beverly, M D, private affairs, for thirteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Francis Henry Hindle, Genl List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of N I, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Qr Mr Henry William Hallet, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for one year on private affairs, from the 28th March 1877.

Maj Nahlus St Carter, 3rd Madras Native Infantry, Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for three months, from the 7th April 1877.

Capt Charley Henry Denham, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for sixteen months, from the 12th April 1877.

With reference to G G O No 433, dated 14th May 1874, Maj J Battiscombe, Bl S C, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I, is granted an extension of furlough to the 2nd Feb 1877.

The grant of furlough on private affairs to Capt C H T Marshall, Bl S C, in G G O No 167 of 1877, is cancelled.

Lt Col (Bt Col) H F M Boisragon, Bl S C, Comdt, 4th Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, Dhasy, 14th March 1877.

Lt Col (Brevet Colonel) H A Browne, Infantry, Commissioner of Pegu Div, British Burmah, Fort William, 18th March 1877.

Lt-Col T W B Robertson, Bl S C, Commandant, 32th (Punjab) Regt of N I, Bombay, 14th March 1877.

Maj R E Boyle, Bl S C, Commandant, 11th Prince of Wales' Own Bengal Lancers, Bareilly, 22nd March 1877.

Maj J Bartleman, Bl S C Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I, Bombay, 2nd Feb 1877.

Surgn-Maj J R Jackson, M D, Bombay, 8th March 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 7th Feb 1876.)

Capt F Coddington, Bl S C, Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey Dept, Fort William, 28th March, 1877.

Capt T St G Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry, Bombay, 26th Feb 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 6th Sept 1876.)

Conductor F Edmonds, Ordnance Comst Dept, Bombay, 27th Feb 1877.

Sub-Conductor R Orr, Asst Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Bombay, 27th Feb 1877.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, March 31.)

Two and half months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Comsr, Hoshshgabad, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Asst Comsr, Narsinghpur, is transferred to the Hoshungabad District.

Asst Surgn Jadunath Ghose, Teacher in the Nagpur School of Medicine, is appointed temporarily to the Medical charge of the Seoni Dist.

Asst Surgn Aucoda Parsad Mozoomdar, in charge of the Main Dispensary at Chanda, is appointed to hold temporarily the Civil Medical charge of the Bhandara Dist.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Maj T H B Brooke, Offg Depy Comsr, Mandla, from the afternoon of the 16th inst, the date on which he availed himself of the leave, on making over charge of the Mandla Dist to Mr T E Ellison, C S. This cancels Notification No 226, dated 23rd Jan 1877.

An extension of leave for two and half months has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India in Council, to Lt Col C L R Gastrell, R E, Depy Comsr, Central Provinces.

Capt W S Brooke, Depy Comsr, Sambalpur, is transferred to the Bilaspur Dist.

Capt T A Scott, Offg Depy Comsr, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Capt Brooke, is transferred in the same capacity to the Sambalpur Dist.

Mr H C Williams, C S, Asst Comsr, Sambalpur, pending the arrival of Capt Scott.

Lt Col W B Thomson, Depy Comsr, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 315, dated 31st Jan last, and resumed charge of the Damoh Dist, from Captain E A Pemberton, Offg Depy Comr, on the 17th inst after noon.

Mr C Ewing, Asst 1st grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 25th current of the one year's leave without pay granted to him in "Central Provinces' Gazette," Notification No 869, dated 26th current.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 19th March* 1877.)

Attention is directed to G O 315 of 1872, and paras 1194 * to 1199, Bengal Army Regulations on the subject of leave to Cashmere.

2 The passes, with copies of rules attached, have been issued, and General Officers are informed that they are intended to provide for all military officers (except those in civil employ) within their commands, who may require them, whether the applicants are serving directly under their orders or not.

3 Officers visiting Cashmere are expected to report themselves on arrival to the Resident, and they will find it to their advantage, with regard to the delivery of their letters, &c, to keep that official acquainted with their movements.

4. General Officers commanding divisions and districts are requested to report direct to the Resident the names of the officers to whom they issue passes.

* Para 1194—"No officer in military employ is permitted to proceed on leave to Cashmere, unless in possession of a pass. The Resident at Srinuggur is empowered to direct any officer, who may enter the Maharaja's territories in contravention of this rule, to rejoin his regiment or station, and to report him to the Adjutant General."

With reference to G O No 201, of the 20th inst, Bgdr Genl J E Michell, C B, is posted to the Sialkot Brigade.

Maj A A A Kinloch, 60th Foot, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of staff service is extended to the 9th Aug 1877, in accordance with G O 25 and 89 of 1874.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) Malcolm Grant, of the 2nd Merch. 1877, appointing Lt H D Hutchinson, Adjt 40th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt G H Mant-Molyneux, 1st N I, proceeding with his Regt in course of relief.

Dugshai Station Order, dated the 3rd Oct 1876, directing Lt R C G Jamieson, 42nd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lt and Adjt M J E Fenwick, reported sick.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 6th March 1877, directing Maj A G Miller, R A, to assume command of the garrison, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Maj and Local Lt Col D W Martin, 1-8th Foot, proceeded to rejoin his Regt.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 15th Feb 1877, making the following appointment, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt C McD Skene :—

Capt G W Beresford, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A I lles, placed on the sick list.

Dated the 22nd Feb 1877, making the following appointments, vice Capt H M Evans, proceeded on furlough :—

Capt G D Reid, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt C McD Skene, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Capt G W Beresford, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st March* 1877.)

Before leaving India, in 1874, Col Sir Frederick Fitzwygram Bart, C B, placed £10,000 sterling at the disposal of the C-in-C in India, to provide accommodation on the hills for the benefit of British Cavy soldiers and their families.

With the concurrence of the Supreme Govt, this donation was accepted ; plans and estimates for suitable buildings were approved of ; and Ranikhet and Dagshai were selected as the stations where the barracks could most conveniently

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CABUL CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, 2ND APRIL.

A Peshawur telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Sir Lewis Pelly left this morning. The Cabul Conference has been finally closed, as the Ameer declines the Viceroy's proposals.

RELIEF OF TROOPS FOR 1877-78.

SIMLA, 3RD APRIL.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

B Battery F Brigade, from Peshawur to Campbellpore. E Battery F Brigade, from Campbellpore to Peshawur.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head-quarters 8th Brigade from Meerut to Barrackpore. A Battery 8th Brigade, from Jullunder to Barrackpore. B Battery 8th Brigade, from Meerut to Barrackpore. C Battery 8th Brigade, from Mooltan to Jullunder. E Battery 8th Brigade, from Ferozepore to Peshawur. F Battery 8th Brigade, from Meerut to Dinapore. H Battery 8th Brigade, from Peshawur to Ferozepore. Head-quarters 11th Brigade, from Barrackpore to Meerut. A Battery 11th Brigade, from Barrackpore to Agra. B Battery 11th Brigade, from Barrackpore to Allahabad. C Battery 11th Brigade, from Dinapore to Meerut. E Battery 11th Brigade, from Allahabad to Mooltan. F Battery 11th Brigade, from Saugor to Morar. No. 2 Battery 13th Brigade, from Meean Meer to Khyra Gully. No. 6 Battery 13th Brigade, from Khyra Gully to Meean Meer. Head-quarters 19th Brigade, from Lucknow to England. A Battery 19th Brigade, from Agra to England. B Battery 19th Brigade, from Morar to England. C Battery 19th Brigade, from Bareilly to England. D Battery 19th Brigade, from Fyzabad to England. E Battery 19th Brigade, from Sitapore to England. F Battery 19th Brigade, from Cawnpore to England. G Battery 19th Brigade, from Lucknow to England. Head-quarters of the Brigade, from England to Lucknow. A Battery, from England to Saugor. B Battery, from England to Cawnpore. C Battery, from England to Bareilly. D Battery, from England to Lucknow. E Battery, from England to Fyzabad. F Battery, from England to Sitapore. G Battery, from England to Meerut.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

4th Hussars, from Rawul Pindee to Muttra. 10th Hussars, from Muttra to Rawul Pindee. 11th Hussars, from Umballa to England. 15th Hussars, from Meerut to Umballa. A Regiment, from England to Meerut.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Battalion 5th Foot, from Allahabad to Chakrata. 1st Battalion 8th Foot, from Nowshera to Aden. 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur. 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, from Fort William to England. 1st Battalion 18th Foot, from Bareilly to Ferozepore. 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot, from Ranikhet and Shahjehanpore to Allahabad. 34th Foot, from Ferozepore to Ranikhet and Shahjehanpore. 45th Foot, from Madras Presidency to England. 51st Foot, from Peshawur to Subathoo. 54th Foot, from Morar to Fort William. 56th Foot, from Aden to England. 62nd Foot, from Chakrata to Morar. 65th Foot, from Lucknow to Dinapore. 73rd Foot, from Subathoo to Lucknow. 81st Foot, from Jullundur to Peshawur. 109th Foot, from Dinapore to England. 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Peshawur to Nowshera. A Regiment, from England to Jullundur. A Regiment, from England to Bareilly. A Regiment, from England to Rawul Pindee. A Regiment, from England to Madras Presidency.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

4th Regiment, from Meerut to Deolie. 9th Regiment, from Deolie to Meerut.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

6th Regiment, from Lucknow to Meean Meer. 15th Regiment, from Sealkote to Lucknow. 21st Regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Jhansi. 24th Regiment, from Jhansi to Nowshera. 26th Regiment, from Meean Meer to Sealkote. 27th Regiment, from Nowshera to Rawul Pindee. 42nd Regiment, from Gauhati to Shillong. 43rd Regiment, from Shillong to Dibrugarh. 44th Regiment, from Dibrugarh to Shillong and Gauhati.

By order,
FRED ROBERTS, Major General,
Quarter Master General in India

Simla, 3rd April 1877.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 13-16 to 1s 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 13-16 to 1s 9d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-8 each.	

We publish to-day an important resolution of the Government of India in reference to the trade in wheat. The development of this trade has been very remarkable as will be seen by the figures quoted: in the few short years from 1871-72 to 1876-77 the export of wheat has increased from 637,099 cwts., valued at Rs. 23,56,445 to 4,839,290 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,67,34,001. The chief point noticed by the Government of India is the dirty or adulterated condition of a large quantity of the wheat exported from India, and in drawing attention to this serious defect, it will be noticed that the Government does not hint at the introduction of any legislative measures, or propose to cure the evil by any such artificial methods; but the Government has called for samples of wheat grown in different localities with the addition of several particulars relating to its cultivation. The wheat trade has become a most important article in the exports from this country, and notwithstanding the competition which Indian wheat has to encounter in English markets, its quality is so excellent that ordinary attention to cleanliness in the despatch of the article is necessary to ensure at all times a good market.

SIR R. TEMPLE arrived at Bangalore on Sunday morning last. A telegram to a Madras paper states that over three inches of rain fell at Bangalore in one hour on the morning of the same day.

MR. P. S. MELVILL, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th of May; and Captain F. H. Jackson will take charge of his duties.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, alarmed at the prospects of an excessive labour supply, has despatched to India a special messenger, Mr. C. Elliott, Acting Inspector of Jails, with a view to large on the Madras authorities the unfairness of allowing so large an exodus of the Indian population towards the Ceylon shores.

IT is stated that Mr. W. R. Robinson, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway Company, estimate that the introduction of the block system on the whole of the Madras Railway Company's line will cost Rs. 96,000, that is for plant, telegraph wires, &c., while the Traffic Manager's estimate for the additional traffic staff to work the system, we learn, aggregates about Rs. 50,000 per annum.

WITH regard to boat accommodation at ferry crossings the Government have passed a resolution that local officers should be directed to pay particular attention to the state of the ferry crossings in their districts, especially upon roads which are likely to be used, during the coming monsoon, as lines of grain traffic. Difficulties on ferries arise, traffic will be seriously impeded; care should, therefore, be taken to see that there is ample ferry-boat accommodation, and to provide more in any cases when such accommodation is deficient.

THE Marquis de Compiègne has died from the wound received in a duel, which he fought on the 22nd February with a German commercial clerk. The latter had placed his arm round the waist of a lady whom the Marquis had escorted to a masked ball given at the Opera-house of Cairo. The Marquis, on returning after a temporary absence, struck the unsuspecting aggressor a blow in the face, and, declining to apologize for this assault, was forced, by an obsolete code of honour, to fight. He chose pistols, and was seriously wounded in the shoulder.

HERE (says the *Leader*) are a few lines which seem to have been written for the special benefit of some of the imaginative gentlemen who give us such sensational accounts of the Madras famine and cholera. They are a quotation from "Arteveldie in Ghent," spoken when the hero has been roused from his nap on the top of Saint Nicholas' Church by Van den Bosch:—

Arteveldie.—What are thy tidings?
Van den Bosch.—Nay what can they be?
A page from pestilence and famine's day book;
So many to the pest house carried in,
So many to the dead house carried out.
The same dull, dismal, damnable old story.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Vellore, 31st March:—"Sir Richard Temple has returned from the Bombay Deccan to the Madras Presidency. On the 25th March at Bellary, he started the work on the railway towards Dharwar. Examined progress in despatching relief labour to East Coast Canal; spends Easter Sunday at Bangalore; afterwards proceeds southwards. Doctor Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, is with him, and reports favourably of the physical condition of the large gangs of relief labourers on reduced wages in the Bellary district."

WE take the following from the *Pioneer* of Thursday last:—"A grand wrestling tournament began at the Kushru Bagh yesterday. The attendance of native gentlemen was very large, and the arrangements for their accommodation all that could be desired. Young Chowbey of Muttra pulled off the first match in about three minutes, very cleverly, and a young Mahomedan of Allahabad threw another pailwhan nearly twice his size, in less than a minute, beautifully. The proceedings will be resumed on Saturday when the best competitors are expected to attend. Friday was originally fixed for the second day's sport, but as that day is Good Friday the date has been altered."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Ceylon was present at the diving operations for pearls at Silavaturai, Ceylon, on March 19. At the Auction Bungalow the sale was brisk and the competition to a certain extent warm. His Excellency's suite themselves did not omit the opportunity, and large purchases were made by them. At the close of the sale, which only lasted for a few minutes, His Excellency was led to the Superintendent's bungalow, whence, after lunch, he was shown the Kachcheri and other public buildings and the market. The correspondent of the *Ceylon Times*, who supplies the above information adds the following memo. of the oysters fished and the value realised:—

1st day	236,325	value	Rs. 9,724
2nd ,,	278,660	,,	,, 7,749
3rd ,,	282,408	,,	,, 8,213
4th ,,	287,900	,,	,, 3,893
5th ,,	186,000	,,	,, 5,187
6th ,,	168,828	,,	,, 4,804
7th ,,	119,177	,,	,, 3,469

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S Political Resident in the Persian Gulf has occasionally singular duties to perform. In his last Administration Report he says that on the coast of El Katr (Guttur) there is a settlement of the Beni Yas at Khor Odeyd under Sheik Baty bin Khadim. The settlers seceded several years ago from Abu Zhabi, and the Chief of the latter place has ever since burned to attack Odeyd and reduce the settlers to his authority. Last year it was reported that hostilities were still going on by land between the rival Chiefdoms. A raid by Bedouins of the Beni Hajir Al Morrah, Naeem and Monaseer tribes residing in El Katr had again occurred against the Omanees, though the result was not serious. In the month of November last Colonel Ross visited the Chiefs and made them, he says, the customary presents *in token of satisfaction with their behaviour. Divide et impera* is apparently the policy of the British Government in the Persian Gulf, for perhaps it thinks that by expressing satisfaction with the conduct of raiding, burning, and fighting Arab Chiefs, and encouraging them by "the usual presents" to "do it again," it has a better chance of preserving its influence in that lawless quarter of the world.

WE learn from the *Straits Times* of March 22 that H. E. Sir William Jervois, as already stated, was to leave Singapore for Australia by the Normanby on the 2nd April. Lady Jervois and daughters, with Captain Paton, A. D. C., were to leave for Europe by the French mail steamer on the 29th March. In view of their departure a public meeting was held in the Exchange on the 16th March, the Hon'ble W. H. Read in the chair, to consider what should be done to acknowledge in a fitting manner the cordial and friendly interest H. E. the Governor, Lady Jervois and daughters have always taken in social matters, and a committee was appointed to carry out the wishes of the community. From the 17th to the 20th March, H. E. the Governor, Lady Jervois, daughters and suite, were the guests of H. H. the Maharaja of Johore, at the Istana, Johore, and on Monday, the 19th March, His Highness gave a breakfast in honour of His Excellency and family, to which a large number of the residents of Singapore were invited and about 80 guests sat down to table. There were no speeches made. Among the guests on the occasion was Mr. Brassey, M. P., who arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on his cruise round the world, in his yacht Sunbeam, on the 17th March, and left Johore, homeward bound, after the Maharaja's breakfast party.

A SERIOUS rebellion seems to have broken out in Japan. The *Japan Mail* of the 27th February says:—

The report that we published in our last Mail Summary of February 10th, relative to trouble in Satsuma, has proved to be only too well founded. The rumour has become a certainty, and the storm that has been threatening so long in the South has broken at last. Vague and unreliable as the information which reaches us must be when the Government has forbidden the publication of any news by the native journals, unless first submitted for its approval, we know certainly that a civil war has again broken out, which threatens to ravage the whole country. There can be but the slightest doubt that Saigo is at the head of the Satsuma army, and in that case the fight will be a fierce and obstinate one. At present business is utterly prostrated, and all attention is concentrated on the struggle now fairly commenced, the end of which it is hard to foresee. As most of the Tokio troops have been sent South, detachments of the Utsunomiya garrison have arrived to do duty in the capital. Kioto is guarded by troops from Fushimi, and the household troops have been despatched from Tokio to garrison Osaka, as the troops belonging to that place have been sent to Kiushiu.

It has been officially notified by *Udaijin* Iwakura that His Majesty the Mikado will reside at Kioto during the continuance of the southern rebellion, where the Empress and Empress Dowager will also for the present remain.

A telegraphic wire has been laid to the Imperial Palace on which His Majesty can be in immediate communication with the capital and other important places. Native vessels are prohibited clearing out from Osaka, and will, we suppose, be compensated by the Government for the forced detention.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"I much liked the style in which His Lordship varied the dull subjects that formed the greater part of his speech by the introduction of a few playful remarks, which called up smiles on the faces of even the grave and reverend seniors around the Council board. His allusions to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's remarks on Sir John Strachey's speech were particularly happy. He first compared him to Mrs. Malaprop and then added that Mr. Eden even out-malaproped that celebrated lady in his Cassandra-like vaticinations on our chances of future relief from taxation. Then he added that he was somewhat afraid of receiving a castigation from Mr. Eden like that bestowed upon Sir John Strachey, and finally declined 'to put even a pinch of salt on the visionary tail' of Sir John Strachey's financial bird in the bush. I consider it fortunate that Sir William Muir has left the country, for I can imagine the state of horror into which his well-regulated mind would have been thrown at hearing a Viceroy venture a playful remark on such an all-absorbing subject as a financial statement. But it seemed to please those assembled in the Council-room on Wednesday last, and was certainly a pleasant novelty in that usually not very lively Council. There were some amongst the audience who were, I expect, much more pleased with the latter portion of His Excellency's speech."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—

So the Royal Nepaul Tiger is dead at last! I remember hearing the late John Colvin, the able Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, say that when the Lion of the Punjab died in 1839, many Anglo-Indian politicians considered his death the removal of a great danger to British India. They talked of his formidable army trained by Ventura and Avitabile as a standing menace to the British Government so long as it stood ready to cross the Sutlej at the word of one sagacious and ambitious ruler, and calculated that when Runjit Singh was gone the unity of his army would soon be broken up and its allegiance divided between various prominent Sirdars. They little thought that it was the death of Runjit Singh, not his life, which was the danger to India. A portion of their prophecy was true enough. There was soon plenty of anarchy in Lahore, but the mistake was in supposing that dissensions in the Punjab meant peace for the British provinces. Nobody could have foreseen that in less than ten years, from Runjit Singh's death we should have to fight no less than six great battles, and some of them very doubtful ones, against that Khalsa army which it had been expected would be frittered away and broken up in internecine warfare. It is true that the final upshot has been to paint the Punjab red on the map, and that "all's well that ends well." Nevertheless it is devoutly to be hoped that the death of another equally capable native ruler may not carry the British boundary through similar dangers and bloodshed, to the frontier of Thibet. The military power of the Nepaulese State is as much the creation of Jung Bahadur as that of the Sikh nation had been of Runjit Singh. And Jung Bahadur, like Runjit Singh, if he made his country strong, could be trusted to keep it friendly. In the development which our Indian Empire has now taken, it is impossible for any native ruler to be too sagacious for our interests. It is not the capacity of any native Government within, or bordering on India, which we have cause to distrust, but its stupidity. The death of the wise and vigorous minister of a native State is a loss to England as much as perhaps more than it is to India: and so it may be said that there were very few individuals of any race or colour, between the Indian seas and the Himalaya, who could be so ill spared as Jung Bahadur.

WE have received a copy of a little work by Mr. J. H. Nelson, of the Madras Civil Service, entitled "A View of the Hindu Law as administered by the High Court at Madras." The main object Mr. Nelson has in view is, he says, "to call attention to the absurdity and injustice of applying what is styled 'Hindu law' to the great bulk of the population of the Madras Province." He explains this by the fact, which he has learnt by experience, that the Tamil speaking castes and tribes of the Madras Province "do not possess and never have possessed a body of positive laws;" they have never adopted in past the Sanskrit law that is a branch of the Hindu religion, and they have no claim, from their habits and customs, to be called Hindus. A twentieth part of the population may, he adds, reasonably be held to be liable to the application of Hindu law, but, Mr. Nelson asks, what is the Hindu law, and where is it to be found? Mr. Nelson has accordingly made diligent search to find a suitable reply to these questions, and by the assistance of Mr. A. C. Burnell, whose manifold attainments as a Sanskritist and an Orientalist are so well known, and whose help Mr. Nelson cordially acknowledges, a solution of the difficulty is attempted. At the same time that this book by Mr. Nelson is published, Mr. H. S. Cunnigham, Advocate General, Madras, publishes a volume which he calls "A Digest of Hindu Law, as administered in the Courts of the Madras Presidency." Mr. Cunningham, whose claim to be heard will be at once admitted, writes in his preface:—

The rulings collected in the present volume have been arranged in such a form as may indicate the possibility of their enactment in a Code if at any time hereafter the Government should consider this desirable. Every student is familiar with the excellent treatises in which the sources of Hindu Law and its gradual development into its present form are explained, and I have aimed at nothing in the present digest but to state the doctrine, finally laid down, in a series of short, distinct and carefully worded propositions.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 29th March 1877 that in Madras during the week three inches of rain fell in Madura, and about half an inch in Kistna, North Arcot, and Salem; slight rain is also reported from Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. No rain fell in any of the other districts. There is no improvement in general prospects. The number of relief labourers amounted to 663,266, being rather more than five thousand in excess of the numbers employed on relief works during the preceding week. The numbers fell off in Kurnool, Bellary, and Nellore, but increased in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. In Bellary the decrease is reported as nearly 21,000, and is assigned to cholera, to the return of people to their villages for the festival of the new year, and to the stoppage of some works. Upwards of 99,000 people were gratuitously fed by the State during the week. In Mysore showers of rain have fallen at Bangalore and in Coorg. About 70,000 persons were employed on relief works and 46,861 gratuitously fed. There has been no rain in Bombay, and there is no change in the condition of the distressed districts. From the Central Provinces a little rain is reported in five districts, Chindwara, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla, and Wardha. The rabi crops have been generally reaped with a good outturn, and are being threshed. Prospects are good. In Central India also crops are excellent, though damaged by hail in some places. In Rajpootna prospects are generally very good, except in Ulwar, where much damage has been done by hail. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are good generally. In Peshawur, where alone was there any rain in the week, the crops have been damaged by hail. No rain has fallen in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, except a little at Agra: prospects appear generally favourable. In Bengal slight rain has fallen in some districts. The rabi crops are being harvested with a good outturn, and spring sowings are being made under favourable conditions. Reports are good from Burma.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE attention of racing men was mainly occupied during the week by the Croydon meeting, and in particular, of course, by the Grand International Handicap Hurdle Race. The result proved rather a "facer" for the knowing people, the winner turning up in Sir J. Astley's Scamp. Nineteen horses came to the post, of whom the prophets singled out as the probable winners, first Broadside and then Ingomar, Sir Hugh, and Ebor. The betting at starting was:—

3 to 1	agst Broadside.	25 to 1	agst Bugle March.
8 — 1	— Scamp.	25 — 1	— Lucy.
10 — 1	— Miss Lizzie.	25 — 1	— Duplex.
11 — 1	— Ebor.	50 — 1	— Innishowen.
15 — 1	— Woodcock.	50 — 1	— Mohican.
100 — 6	— Ingomar.	50 — 1	— His Lordship.
100 — 6	— Arbitrator.	50 — 1	— Packington.
20 — 1	— Liberator.	50 — 1	— Percy.
25 — 1	— Sir Hugh.	50 — 1	— Brown Holland.

Lottery did not appear at all in the quotations. The nineteen horses were despatched by Mr. McGeorge at the first attempt to a good start. For a few strides Liberator showed in front; but directly they had settled down, Bugle March went to the head of affairs, going on clear of Broadside, Liberator, and Percy, with Duplex, Miss Lizzie, Arbitrator, Woodcock, Lacy, Ebor, and Mohican leading the others, of whom Brown Holland, Ingomar, and Scamp were the last three. Bugle March went along the Woodside with a clear lead of Broadside and Liberator, these being just in front of Percy, but Liberator being pulled back, Percy and Lacy went on third and fourth, Miss Lizzie, Packington, Duplex, Arbitrator, Mohican, and Woodcock being next, and they ran thus until a mile of the journey had been accomplished. Then His Lordship and Brown Holland joined the leading lot, while Ebor and Packington became the whippers in. No further change took place for a quarter of a mile, when Broadside ran up to Bugle March, the pair going on in front of Percy, Lacy, Miss Lizzie, and His Lordship. Percy, however, soon after dropped back, and as they came along the Woodside for the last time Broadside took up the running, being followed by Sir Hugh, Liberator, Woodcock, Miss Lizzie, Scamp, and Lottery. Duplex heading the others till reaching the last flight of hurdles. Sir Hugh cleared the obstacle abreast with Broadside, but was cannoned against whilst in the air and came down, while at the same time Broadside was in trouble, and Woodcock was for a moment left in front. His big weight told, however, and before reaching the last hurdles Scamp shot past him, and the race was over, Sir J. Astley's colt coming on and winning easily by eight lengths. There were three lengths between second and third; Brown Holland was fourth; Broadside fifth; Miss Lizzie sixth; Duplex seventh; Liberator eighth; then at a long interval came His Lordship and Ebor, who were fifty yards in front of Lacy and Bugle March. The others were beaten off. Time by Benson's chronograph, 5min. 15sec.

The betting on future events when the last mail left stood as follows:—

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

100 to 12	agst Petrarch (t; 9 to 1)	500 to 15	agst Lord Lincoln (t)
11 — 1	— Touchet (t & o)	1000 — 30	— Footstep (o; t 40 to 1)
500 — 35	— Poursuivant (t & w)	40 — 1	— Victoria (t & o)
1000 — 70	— Bruce (t & o)	50 — 1	— Controversy (t & w)
1000 — 40	— Hollyrpop (o)	50 — 1	— Lady Ronald (t)
1000 — 40	— Midlothian (o)	50 — 1	— Coronella (o)
1000 — 40	— Tassel (o)	1000 — 15	— Croupier (t twice)
1000 — 40	— Thorn (o)	1000 — 15	— King of Spades (t)
30 — 1	— Murrumbidgee (t & w)	1000 — 10	— Warrior (o.)
1000 — 30	— Omega (t twice)		

GRAND NATIONAL.

7 to 1	agst Shifnal (t to 50)	500 to 20	agst Liberator (t & o)
1000 — 60	— Citizen (t)	1000 — 20	— Stranger (t tw)
20 — 1	— Austerlitz (t)	1000 — 20	— Rengny (t)
20 — 1	— Earl Marsh (t & o)	1000 — 20	— Bedford (t)
		500 — 10	— Lancet (t)
		1000 — 20	— Glenalmond (t)

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

1000 to 40 agst Warrior (o; 1000 to 30 W.)

TWO THOUSAND.

20 to 1 agst Silvio (t.)

DERBY.

1000 to 80	agst Rob Roy (o)	50 to 1	agst Silvio (t)
33 — 1	— Bay Athol (t)		

In the three days' walking match between Crossland and O'Leary, at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, for £200, the Englishman was hailed the winner after walking for 69 hours 22min. 22secs., and covering 287 miles, O'Leary having retired from the contest when he had completed 267 miles and 7 laps. The American accomplished 200 miles of this distance in the shortest time on record, viz:—in 46 hours 35min. 30 secs., and every single mile after his 142nd was walked in faster time than was previously recorded.

The two football matches between England and Scotland—under the Association rules at Kennington Oval and under the Rugby rules at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh,—both resulted in victory for the Scots, who won the Association match by three goals to one, and the Rugby one by one goal to nothing. The Scotch Association team also played against Wales at Wrexham, and won by four goals to nothing.

The American billiard tournament was finally won by Shorter, who promises to make a more wonderful player than any of the present cracks. He was only beaten in one game, and that was the one against F. Bennett, who showed so badly in the first part of the handicap. His game against Cook might perhaps be taken as the best proof of his real excellence. With two breaks of 165, (7, 14, and 24 spots) and 130 (including 37 consecutive spots) he ran out from 205, while the Champion scored 12, and thus won the game by 288 points in 21 minutes. The game between S. W. Stanley (150) and F. Bennett was chiefly remarkable for the wretched play of the former in the early part of the game, breaking down as he did over a series of easy strokes in a way seldom witnessed in a player usually so brilliant and certain. By the help of a few small breaks, including 26 and 27, F. Bennett reached 300 to Stanley's 205, when F. Bennett made a fine break of 109, including 23 spot hazards. This brought his score to 409 to Stanley's 205, the latter's best break having been only 11. Shortly after this Stanley made a break of 32, which brought his score to 264 to Bennett's 413. Stanley now began to play better, but the balls broke badly for him, thus necessitating safety play. Several times Stanley dashed out and made a fine stroke, but all in vain, no break being left, while on the other hand F. Bennett was playing far better than in any previous game he had played in the handicap. He finally ran out with a good break of 66, an easy winner by 223 points, the time of the game being 47 minutes. The game between J. Bennett and Timbrell, both starting at 150, was one of the best games in the handicap. Bennett began, and was the first to score, with a fine break of 51, which Timbrell followed with a break of 71. Bennett then made another break of 46. On the score standing Timbrell 244 to F. Bennett 277, the former made a break of 60, including 19 spot hazards, and J. Bennett in his next break made a score of 62, likewise containing 19 spots, and Timbrell failing to score, Bennett followed with a break of 61, including five and six spot hazards, thus bringing the score to—Bennett, 402; Timbrell, 304. On reaching 319 to Bennett's 412, Timbrell got the spot and made a splendid break of 141, including 46 spot hazards, thus realising 460 the rapidity, and at the same time the accuracy, with which he scored, calling forth a round of well-earned applause from those present. Bennett, however, was left in a good position, and by means of very careful play, his slowness contrasting strangely with his opponent's wonderful rapidity, made a fine break of 86, including 19 spots, thus getting within two of the game, Timbrell wanting only 40 to win. Timbrell then scored 6 and left a baulk, Bennett gave a miss, and Timbrell going within a hair's breadth of a cannon, Bennett won in his next shot by 33 points, the time being 55 minutes. The match between Kilkenny and T. Taylor, who both received 150 points, proved a very one-sided affair. Taylor started, after Kilkenny had scored 2, with a break of 139 (37 spots), and soon afterwards he put together another break, which brought his total to 331 as compared to Kilkenny's 183. Kilkenny only scored 36 points more, while Taylor, with two breaks of 68 and 111, ran out an easy winner by 281 points, the time occupied by the game being only 34 minutes. Stanley made an example in his turn of Taylor, winning by 330 points in 23 minutes. His two large breaks were 196 (61 spots) and 134 (43 spots). The final result of the handicap was that Shorter won with six games to his credit out of the seven played; J. Bennett won five games; Stanley, F. Bennett, and Taylor won four games each; Cook and Timbrell won two games each; and Kilkenny won only one game.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE FRONTIER.)

PESHAWUR, 26TH MARCH.

(*Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

Such—so far as I have been able to ascertain on good authority—has been the life of the Afghan statesman whose body was carried away from here this evening, *en route* to Cabul. Of his ability there can scarcely be a doubt; his successful administration under the reign of Dost Mahomed would alone prove that, and the long period of repose which Cabul has enjoyed since Shere Ali's resumption of the throne, must be attributed, if not wholly, at least largely, to his influence and power. I have said that there was reason to believe that he was partial to, or approved of the Ameer Dost Mahomed's selection of a successor; and this, I think, is shown in the efforts he is admitted to have made to prevent the outbreak of the civil war; the readiness with which he returned from his seclusion to the side of Shere Ali when the latter sent for him, his previous abandonment of Amin Khan on the overthrow of Shere Ali, and his steadfast adherence through trials and troubles to the cause which ultimately triumphed—all point, I think, strongly towards the conclusion that he favoured the succession of Shere Ali Khan. In this he was wiser than our Government, who, by their hesitating and impolitic line of action, lent encouragement to the dissatisfied factions and contributed to the reopening of the old state of internecine warfare which has been the curse of Afghanistan for centuries. That no marked progress has been made under his administration is not to be wondered at. In such countries as Cabul civilization must be content to crawl onward by almost imperceptibly slow movements until its first grand principle—the necessity for securing life and commerce, at least, has been acknowledged. Cabul, to some extent, has received this doctrine, but it is very far from being universally accepted even within the limits of the city itself, and while the people are in this condition, the ablest statesmanship can avail nothing, nor help the progress of civilization in any great degree. I believe that under the Syud, the Afghans have at least begun to learn the first principle of civilization, and that they have done so is due to the Syud. He has thus inserted the point of the wedge; had he been placed in circumstances more favourable in their nature, he would doubtless have accomplished much more than was possible under existing conditions. He was unfavourable to the English Government, and seems never to have forgotten the treatment he received when in India; that he would have endeavoured, to the best of his ability, to meet the wishes of the Government with regard to their new policy, there is no doubt, and his untimely death may hereafter prove a cause of regret to us.

The great difficulty which has ever beset the rulers of Cabul is the bitter rivalry of the most influential tribes, for when the Ameer bestows an appointment on any one, instantly, the members of the faction opposed to him become dissatisfied, and only wait a leader, who is seldom long forthcoming, to break out into revolt. With the Syud, at the head of affairs, the difficulty if not altogether removed, was lessened considerably, for his influence extended equally to all parties. The Ameer will now have to appoint a new Vizier, and it is hard to say upon whom the selection will fall; but unfortunately there is only too much reason to fear that, whoever may be chosen, the choice will be unpopular with the rival tribes, and that Cabul may once again be plunged in anarchy. An official here expressed to me the opinion that the death of Syud Noor Mahomed would not affect the negotiations which he had commenced, otherwise than by postponing their conclusion for a few days. It is possible, no doubt, that the Ameer's new Vizier may be accepted by all the Cabul parties without any open expression of discontent, and it is possible that the new Envoy may prove as competent and satisfactory an agent to deal with as Sir Lewis Pelly has found the Syud. These things are possible; but the greatest novice in political matters who knows something of the history and character of the Afghans can have but little hesitation in declaring that they are improbable. Should either event occur it will seriously affect the results of our present policy.

Internal discord arising in Cabul at the present time would most probably result in making Shere Ali Khan an exile once more, but in any case it would postpone for an indefinite period the possibility of our new policy being fairly established. It would be useless to enter here into a consideration of all the consequences which might spring forth from the outbreak of another rebellion, and that Shere Ali Khan has the power, the energy, or tact, to cope with any formidable rising may well be doubted.

It is, moreover, well known that Shere Ali's friendship for the English is of the weakest. He still bears in mind the time when he was struggling for his rights and we refused to listen to his reiterated entreaties for aid and succour; and the candid historian cannot avoid admitting that he has had only too good reason to complain of the treatment he received under Sir John Lawrence's Government. Circumstances have altered greatly during the past twenty years, and the Sirdars of Cabul may have taken to heart the lesson that recent events had to teach them. They are now wholly surrounded by powerful nations who rule in lands which were formerly the prize of the most skilled or daring warriors of the time, and they must know, although as yet unwilling apparently to admit the fact, that they could not possibly contend against any of their neighbours with the most remote chance of ultimate success. They boast among themselves and elsewhere wherever they find listeners sufficiently ignorant to accept their statements of the destruction of our ill-fated army in Afghanistan; but they know as well as we do, how that was accomplished, and that the sterling qualities of our troops are more than a match for their own barbaric strength and wild ingenuity. Of Russia and of Persia they know enough, if not to dread them, at least to prefer the dilly-dallying of diplomacy to the declaration of open hostility. They believe, too, that these three nations are alike on the alert, and only waiting a favourable opportunity to advance down upon them and seize their country. Nor, knowing the fond value which the Afghan puts upon the land of his forefathers, is it to be wondered at that this should be so? The Pathan admits readily enough the various claims of the different countries with which he is acquainted, but he never yet believed that any country could equal his own.

The various possibilities or possibilities which may arise from this morning's death it is useless to discuss; but there is another question which puts itself forward at the present moment—Cannot our new policy be remodelled so as to obtain for us a greater return than the Government have now decided on demanding as the terms of continued friendship? I think I have shown clearly enough in a former letter the great drawbacks which are apparent in the new policy. No statement of terms has yet been made to the Ameer, and there is now a fair opportunity afforded for amending the proposals to be made. The subjugation of the hill tribes on our Frontier (with our assistance), the making of a road from Peshawur to the crown of the pass, a road through the Pass, the admittance of Europeans to Afghanistan under an Afghan escort and subject to any necessary or advisable restrictions—these are all things which we have a right to demand from the Ameer if he admits, as he cannot fail to do, that he is anxious to enter into a defensive alliance with us. The new policy is weak and half-headed, and will benefit the Ameer but little and ourselves still less if carried out in its present form. The Indian Government, however competent to deal with famines, has none of "that divinity which doth hedge a king," and while secrecy is admittedly a *sine qua non* in the accomplishment of a certain class of diplomatic work, there is no doubt, that such a subject as our relations with Cabul should not be settled in the secret manner which the Government has attempted. Secret political movements invariably give rise to rumours false and mischievous in their tendencies, and at the present moment the idea here is that the Government have demanded permission from the Ameer for our troops beyond the Khyber and at other places, and the reception of a European Envoy at Cabul. This is the native idea, but there are many Europeans who accept it as correct. The consequence of the spreading of this rumour is this—it has long since penetrated far beyond our frontier and has doubtless even reached Cabul. Gaining currency among the Afghans, it will create a widespread dissatisfaction give fire to the slumbering feeling of ill-will toward us which has long been harboured in every Afghan breast, and will prepare the Sirdars to look with suspicion and distrust on the more moderate proposals which are eventually to be put before them.

Unfortunately it appears that the Home Government are the foster-parents of our "vigorous policy," and they, too, deem it wise to keep their own council, as you may see from a recent parliamentary incident. Here-after when this policy will have to be openly admitted by the Government they will perhaps regret their present reticence, but the information which I have given you of the tendency of the new policy is perfectly reliable, and, therefore, puts the policy forth for public discussion as effectually as though the Government had themselves declared it.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab arrived here yesterday from Kohat *viâ* Mattani, and will remain for a few days. He has, of course, no connection with the Frontier affairs which rest entirely in the hands of Sir Lewis Pelly. As far as is yet known Sir Lewis will remain here pending the arrival of another Envoy from Cabul.

The body of the late Envoy was removed yesterday afternoon from Peshawur *en route* to Cabul. All the customary honours were paid, and several Europeans accompanied the *cortége* outside the cantonment.

The Frontier everywhere around remains quiet, not even a rumour of anything in the shape of hostility being abroad, and the opening of the Kohat road is confidently looked upon as prognosticating a more permanent settlement of our difficulties with the Afreedees than has ever yet been accomplished.

The grant of 16½ lakhs for the completion of the Pindee Railway is the subject of some debate, and the general opinion is, I think, that it does not well accord with the pacific progressions of the Government. From the account I gave you of the country between Jhelum and this place you will have little difficulty in recognizing the fact that the railway to Peshawur is yet a project of the future. Rumours are current here that the line is to be established immediately between Attock and Peshawur, and that that much being completed, the Pindee-Attock portion will at once be set in hand. It seems to me, however, that the true method of providing for our Frontier defence would be the construction of a line from Moolan *viâ* Dhera Ismail Khan to Kohat. The one great impediment in the way of constructing such a line is the Indus river, which it must necessarily cross, otherwise the country, I am told, present no engineering difficulties of any moment. The more effectual our approaches to Jacobabad, Dhera Ghazee Khan, Bunnoo (Edwardesabad), Kohat and Peshawur are made, the stronger will our frontier line become. To effect this the Karrachee line should be carried northwards without crossing the river, and thus provide direct communication between that port and the whole of our western frontier.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 31ST MARCH.

THE State troops from Delhi returned here early yesterday. The long march inevitably must have tested every man's mettle, for it occupied upwards of two months. The anim

Russia. Manchester and Birmingham would beat Moscow and other Russian manufacturing towns in point of cheapness. But the other point of view was the bad side of Russia in her protective policy: but she must not be blamed too much as even the Americans were still as protective as they could be. No doubt it was a great evil; and if there was ever any danger of Russia taking possession of Turkey and Constantinople, this objection to her doing so would be quite decisive; but bad as the protective system was it must become better and Russia could not remain isolated when free trade was accepted by the rest of the civilized world. Even the competition of the neutral countries between India and Russia would try Russia severely. He was delighted in reading Schuyler to find that Indian tea, Manchester piece goods, and muslins had penetrated Bokhara. Our policy should be to facilitate that trade in every way; and with that view we should carry the railway as far as we could with safety towards the intermediate peoples by way of the Bolan Pass.

The Chairman called on Mr. Long, who was obliged to decline speaking on account of having only recently recovered from an attack of bronchitis.

Mr. Brian Hodgson said it was a long while ago since he served on the frontier, but he most thoroughly concurred in what Sir George Campbell had said with respect to the trade of the more eastern part of the frontier, and he had not the least doubt if Chinese obstruction were removed an important trade would be carried on along the whole of the frontier with Lhassa. Even 40 years ago, in spite of all obstructions the trade amounted to 40 lacs of rupees, and he had reason to believe that the spirit of the populations both in the Himalayas and Thibet was thoroughly commercial and that a most friendly spirit had been exhibited by the Thibetians. The same spirit was exhibited by the poorer inhabitants of Nepaul; and he received orders from the Government to report why the intercourse with the Thibetians through the Nepaulese had declined. He believed his successor made the report required; and there was no doubt that through Nepaul, even if there were restrictions to Europeans, a trade had been carried on by the native with Lhassa, the most populous and really valuable part of Thibet, and with Mongolia. The wants of those districts were precisely those which we could supply ten times better than Russia could; and it would be ludicrous for Russia to attempt to compete with us. The one thing wanted was that the English Government should bestir themselves and ask the Chinese why they should interpose to prevent any intercourse personal and commerce along a frontier of 1,400 miles. He would stake his existence that if a spirited application were made at Pekin, and if the Chinese were made to understand that we never interfered beyond the snow line except to repel shameful attacks, and that we had the same complaints as they had to make against the military power of Nepaul whose people were commercial in their habits, a very important trade would soon spring up along the whole frontier; and this he stated from the experience of a life devoted officially and almost exclusively to that part of the world.

Mr. Ward said attention had been drawn to Dr. Campbell's efforts as likely to bear good fruit; and he regretted that Dr. Campbell was not present because he would have been a strong advocate of the necessity of the Railway from Calcutta to Darjeeling being completed with the least possible delay. Railways annihilated space, and if they could bring Thibet close to Calcutta, it would be a very great advantage indeed. If that Railway were completed to the foot of the hills it would bring Lhassa and that part close to Calcutta. They had heard of what they could not do, because of foreign powers; but the question of making this railway was entirely in their own hands; it was only a question of funds. He thought the question ought to be a little warmly taken up on this side. Sir Richard Temple and other gentlemen in India were anxious that the line should be completed. The question of Darjeeling tea going into Thibet was important, because that particular tea district was not flourishing and therefore the trade with Thibet ought to be encouraged. In England we got as much tea from India as we wanted, and it was desirable that new markets should be opened otherwise the market in England would be overflooded, and it would be an advantage if it could be conveyed elsewhere.

Mr. Cassels said he came to learn and not to speak, as he was only acquainted with the subject from books and despatches. He was struck with one part of the paper which referred to the trade of Russia with Central Asia having fallen off of late years while ours had increased. Not having gone particularly into the subject that fact was new to him. He was not at all aware that our trade was increasing in that direction, and that the trade of Russia was falling off. He long ago thought that the trade of Russia in those parts indirectly benefited this country, for he recollected when he was in Bombay his friend, Sir Bartle Frere, then Commissioner in Scinde, sent down samples of the Asian manufactures which had gradually found their way to the markets of Afghanistan and Central Asia and he sent them down to see if they could be imitated. These patterns were submitted to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, who examined them minutely and the result was that everyone declared they were manufactured at Glasgow. (Laughter.) With reference to what Mr. Ward had said about the railway to Darjeeling—viz., that it was only a matter of funds—that was a very important matter when such burdens were cast on the revenues of India by repeated famines; yet he should be glad to see the railway made and many others also when brighter days came, but these things could only be done very slowly now. He felt very much indebted to Sir Douglas Forsyth for his interesting paper.

Dr. Hyde Clarke thought it should be a matter of great gratification that this movement, which had been carried on by this Society for so many years, had been so practically brought before them by Sir Douglas Forsyth. Everyone must hope that some step should be taken to obtain from the Chinese Government some relaxation in regard to the intercourse with Thibet. That point had often been advocated here, and applications had been made to H. M.'s Government from this section of the Society, and it was to be hoped that those applications would be repeated till some relief was obtained from these restrictions. If, as Sir George Campbell had said, trade profited most by the non-interference of Government, surely on the other hand it was the duty of Government to apply for the removal of all restrictions which could possibly interfere with the free intercourse of trade. With regard to the conflict between Russia and English influence now taking place in Central Asia, he would call the attention of all interested in India to the fact that the civilizing influence of England on trade was likely to have much more effect than the civilizing influence of Russia, because it had been noticed that when the Musulman pilgrims came down from Central Asia to Kurrachee or Bombay they were always impressed with what they had seen of English rule in India as contrasted with what they had previously experienced of Russian rule in Central Asia. Many of the pilgrims coming from Central Asia to Bombay often return by way of Turkey and Russia, while others took the route through Russia and Turkey first and returned through India. This might be a trifling incident but he referred to it because he firmly believed that it was by English civilizing influence rather than by Russian civilizing influence that the regeneration of Central Asia would take place.

Mr. Trelawny Saunders observed that the discussion had turned very much on the power of Russia on the one hand and England on the other. With the vast region of Central Asia called Thibet and forming part of the Chinese territory we had hitherto had nothing to do. Sir Douglas Forsyth had spoken of places on its margin, but very few Europeans, indeed, had entered it. Now we had far greater interest in that part of Central Asia than in any other part, not so much however in regard to any import of our manufactures there, though he would not say a word against that, as from another circumstance. In that part of China which entered like a wedge into Central Asia, a rebellion, which was successful, broke out about the time of the Mahomedan rebellion in India; and hitherto the rebellion had not been broken down by the Chinese Government because one man had been found capable of maintaining his opposition; but if that man were to die what probability was there that he would find a successor of the same ability? That man's death would be the signal for renewed disturbances such as that which led to the Chinese occupation previously and would probably bring about a chinese occupation again unless we were prepared to favour the occupation of that country by Russia which was ready to seize upon it. He contended that it was useless to expect from Russia any change in her commercial policy which was bound up with the maintenance of the great manufacturing industries of Moscow and those of Central Russia—industries built up with so much care and supported by all the power of the State, that they would not be allowed to droop for a moment so far as it was in the power of Russia to sustain them. These industries could only be sustained by protection; and it was out of the question to expect that Russia could compete neck and neck with us in Central Asia except by using her territorial influence to gain a commercial monopoly over the territory where she expected to gain a trade. That region where Russia was attempting to get her trade was precisely the region whence all the irruptions which had overrun the world had proceeded—those irruptions which had overrun China, Eastern Asia, India, Persia, Turkey and Russia. If Russia were to bring to bear this warlike character of that country what would be the consequence? She would have a nursery for her armies, such as the world could not parallel, and she would threaten to become the Empire of the world. That country, however, was unparalleled in another respect. It was the oldest wool field in the world. It was only 100 years ago, since the first Merino sheep was imported from that country into Europe; but we did not get a single bale of wool yet from that country. There the sheep had undergone a development which it had not undergone in any other part, and it was used as a beast of burden besides supplying wool. This wool ought to be brought down to the navigable rivers, over the Himalayas, by the animal itself; and with the capacity of the English manufacturers to consume any quantity of wool he thought that this export of wool would be the best means of bringing about the introduction of our manufactures to that country, and the want of the manufactures would be created by the wealth obtained through the export of the wool. He would propose to send a few native emissaries to the pastoral chiefs of Thibet, acquainting them that at certain fixed stations that might be selected they would always find a ready market for their wool; and by an active propaganda of this sort there might be created such an export of wool as would lend greatly to the development of the wealth and of the manufactures of this country; and to the development of the wealth also of that country and the creation of a demand for the manufactured article after we have produced it. He urged first of all the importance of maintaining the integrity of this portion of the Chinese territory in the hands of China as against Russia, because with China we had open trade, and open trade was all we wanted in that region; we did not want to exclude Russia but we wanted to be admitted ourselves. We had a chance of being admitted by the Chinese Government, but we had no such chance if the territory came into the hands of Russia, and further he contended that it was only by cultivating the export of wool as a staple that we could command the import of our manufactured goods into that territory.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

LALLJEE LUDHA VS. MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff and applied for a postponement. There was no appearance for the defendant; and the application was granted.

LALLA AJODHYA PARSAD AND OTHERS VS. SUKEL SUCKOBA MISTREE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by N. Kothare, for the plaintiffs, applied for leave to amend the plaint and that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, for the defendants, opposed the application. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long cause list: costs of the day to be costs in the cause. Leave to amend the plaint was not given.

HURDAS NURSINGDAS VS. VISRAM WAGHJEE.

Mr. Vicoojee, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,500 due on a promissory note dated 6th January last. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with interest at 9 per cent. from 6th January 1877 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

THE AGENTS OF THE DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY S. AND W. COMPANY IN COURT.

At the High Court on Monday, the matters arising out of a dispute between the former and present agents of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, the former agent, has filed a suit to recover Rs. 2,60,546 from the firm of Merwanjee Framjee an Co., the present agents of the company, which is now known with the addition of the word "New." On the other hand, Merwanjee Framjee and Co. have filed a suit against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, in which they pray that he may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of a breach of contract.

On Monday Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., moved that the two suits be set down for hearing together. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, on behalf of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, opposed the application.

Mr. Pigot based his application on the statements made in an affidavit of Dorabjee Framjee Pandsy, a partner in the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. It stated that the sum of Rs. 2,60,546 was claimed by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey as the balance of monies due in respect of anagreement, dated 20th June 1874, for the purchase from Cassumbhoy of 375 shares in the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per share. This sum Cassumbhoy had represented to Merwanjee Framjee and Co. as the fully-paid-up value of the shares; but the representation (as the written statement in the first suit alleged) was wholly false; that therefore Cassumbhoy was not entitled to recover more than the real value of the shares; and that if an account were made up on that basis, it would show that he had been overpaid, and that there was a balance due from him to Merwanjee Framjee and Co. of Rs. 1,58,014 in addition to the value of a portion of the shares. The plaint in the second suit alleges that one of the objects of the agreement of 20th June 1874 was that Merwanjee Framjee and Co. should become the agents of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company in the place of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey upon certain terms, one of which was that Merwanjee Framjee and Co. should pay to Cassumbhoy one-half of the commission coming to them from that office. By the terms of the agreement Cassumbhoy expressly promised not to interfere with the management by Merwanjee Framjee and Co. as the agents; yet in direct and wilful violation of the terms, he was alleged to have interfered with and obstructed them in the management of the agency of the company in such manner as to make it almost impossible for them to discharge their duties. This course of conduct Cassumbhoy had pursued for the purpose of ousting Merwanjee Framjee and Co. from the agency; and the plaint in the second suit prayed among other things that Cassumbhoy be ordered to pay to Merwanjee Framjee and Co. the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of his breach of contract, or in the alternative that the agreement of 20th June 1874 be declared null and void. The affidavit of Mr. Pigot's client further stated that the present application was made *bona fide* without any intention to cause unnecessary delay.

Mr. Pigot next read an affidavit made by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey in answer to the affidavit above mentioned. Cassumbhoy said he had brought his suit to recover the amount due to him upon an account adjusted and signed and made up to 18th October 1876, with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 18th October 1876 until payment. In June 1874, Merwanjee Framjee and Co. purchased from him 375 shares in the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company for Rs. 750,000. On the 15th January 1875, they signed and delivered to him a promissory note for the balance, Rs. 2,24,900, payable on demand. The suit was brought for the principal money due on the note and interest less Rs. 2,000 paid to him on account after the execution of the agreement of 31st October 1875. He admitted that the sale of the 375 shares took place in June 1874, but denied the allegations made against him. Defendants had paid him Rs. 5,47,172 on account of the shares and had signed and adjusted the account on the 15th January 1875 and also on the 18th October 1876; and had in the latter acknowledged the sum of Rs. 2,60,546 to be due to him. He said that the defendants were in pecuniary difficulties and anxious to delay the trial of the suit; and that they never alleged misrepresentation on his part with reference to the purchase of the shares until they filed their written statement. It was a false statement that he had interfered with the defendants in the management of the agency of the company; and the alleged breach of contract was no defence to his claim.

Mr. Justice Green—Are you willing to have your suit advanced?

Mr. Pigot—There is not the slightest desire to delay the suit.

Advocate General—If my learned friend wishes to facilitate matters, he would at once agree to the second suit being heard with the first, which is fixed for the 16th of this month.

After some discussion, it was ordered by consent that both suits be set down and heard together. Written statement in the second suit to be filed and copy served within ten days. Costs of the application to be costs in the cause.

"APRIL FOOL" AMONG NATIVES.

On Sunday last, among certain natives, "All Fools' Day" was celebrated by practical jokes, of which the following are instances:—

The *Rast Goftar* of Sunday says:—The habit of aping the manners and customs of the lower class of Europeans has been extending among young Parsees, and we have heard of rather a painful instance of it. To-day being the 1st April, some Parsee took it into his head to get invitation cards printed in the name of one well-known citizen, Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee; and they were distributed through the post to Mr. Jehangir's friends, who were invited to join him at dinner at a well-known garden-house at Parell this (Sunday) evening. Mr. Jehangir has had nothing to do with the cards, and had not the least knowledge of their being issued until he accidently saw a card with a friend on Saturday evening. It was then he became aware of the trick that was attempted to be practised in his name. He therefore requests us to inform all his friends who have received the cards to put no faith in them, and not to take the trouble of going to the imaginary dinner at Parell! The cards have been nicely printed and put into superior envelopes, each bearing an anna's stamp; but the foolish person who has put himself to the expense will be disappointed to learn that his trick has been discovered in time to defeat its end; and that the upshot of it is that he has wasted his time and money.

The *Parsee Punch* of Sunday had the following:—A grand entertainment comes off at 4 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon on the Esplanade. The circumstances are these. For some days past, Ameer Shere Ali has started from Cabul on his way to, Bombay, where he is expected to arrive at noon to-day and to take up his temporary abode in a huge and valuable tent pitched on the Esplanade. According to advices previously received, the Ameer is accompanied by a few horsemen, and six elephants, two giraffes, four rhinoceroses, and two tigers, besides the usual retinue. From 2 to 3 P.M. the Ameer will receive visits from some of the leading native gentlemen of Bombay. He will then take his meals and rest for an hour. The entertainment for the Ameer's amusement will follow. Not unlike the sports at Bareilly two white elephants out of the six belonging to the Ameer, which have been will trained for the purpose, will enter into a fight with each other, and will afford much amusement. All the six elephants will then fight each other and perform some wonderful exercises. One of them will grasp a cannon with his trunk and will himself fire it off. The other animals abovementioned will then take part in the entertainment. At 7 P.M. superior fireworks specially made for the Ameer at Cabul will be let off amidst the roar of cannon. It is trusted that no one will miss the opportunity of witnessing such a novel entertainment.

EXTRAORDINARY GUZERAT NEWS.

The *Guzerat Mitra* has carried the art of paragraph writing into a region wholly its own. Here are some items of news which we select from its last number:—

SETTING FIRE TO STACKS OF HAY.—A couple of individuals lie under sentence of three years' imprisonment each, in the Sessions, at Kaira, for setting fire to a large amount of stack of hay.

KIDNAPPING.—The Sessions Judge at Kaira has sentenced a party of accused to three years' imprisonment each, for carrying away by stealth a girl, daughter of a coolie, in a village of the Mehmedabad Talooka.

STOLEN.—During the past week, a large amount of valuables, valued at about Rs. 1,400 have been stolen from the house of an oilman at Broach. A suspicious-looking party was arrested by the police on suspicion, but he has singularly managed to make himself rare from its hands. Strict enquiries are being made.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FIRM OF THE DECEASED SHETH G. M. IN BARODA.—It is rumoured that Mr. Balaji Pandurung, Interpreter in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is to be appointed as manager of the firm of the deceased Sheth Gopalrao Mahiral in Baroda. Indeed, a contemporary is brimful of hopes, if this turns out true, all the several branches of the said firm in different places will be most cleverly put on a satisfactory footing.

HON. MR. ROGERS AGAIN.—The memorial to the Secretary of State by the people of this city praying for the further retention of Mr. Rogers services in the Governor's Council has been formally forwarded some time back with nearly 2,100 signatures.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN COINS.—A Syed Abdul Bahadoor Ali Samesher Ali, residing in Asurbeg Chackla, who had been some time of late openly professing as an *alchemist*, and thereby found room to entice many simple people who are, ten to one, easily excited at the idea of a Philosopher's stone, has been arrested on the 27th inst., by Messrs. Scannell and Wajulal, on a suspected charge of counterfeiting Queen's coins, with some proofs of guilt in his possession.

A DISASTROUS FIRE CATASTROPHE AT AHMEDABAD!—Unfortunate Ahmedabad is apparently under a ban. Twice in two months has it been visited with two most terrible conflagrations, not to allude to the disastrous flood which has heaped ruins on it since the year last. In the year 1875 it was overrun with a powerful inundation which had destroyed many a precious life and desolated many a happy hearth, and from the effects of this terrible blow its children had hardly recovered when a dreadful gunpowder explosion seized it in January last when 180 lives were lost. Now, again, it has been visited with a serious fire catastrophe on the 24th March 1877, which commenced at about 9 P.M. and continued to burn till the following morn when at 10 o'clock the fire-engines were still working! Fortunately, no lives are lost, but a large amount of jewellery, and other valuables are destroyed to the value of about 10 lacs of rupees. 150 houses, most of which were 3—4 stories high, have been entirely consumed, and hundreds are reduced to a state little short of actual beggary or starvation. This is appalling! No wonder, if popular superstition should interpret an enraged Providence

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S REJOINDER TO DR. CORNISH.

SIR R. TEMPLE, in his rejoinder to Dr. Cornish dated Madras 14 h March, goes minutely into the scientific views of the theory raised by Dr. Cornish and then proceeds to illustrate the subject by reference to the British soldier, in the following words:—

The British soldier, to whom if to any one the theory should apply, requiring, like the sepoy, 300 to 600 grains under like circumstances, receives 242 grains of nitrogen in his full ration, that is, 25 per cent. less than the minimum required to keep him in health when in garrison, and less than half what he ought to have when marching or on service. But this is not all, for when his ordinary work is not demanded of him, as when he is in prison or at sea, he receives only a reduce ration, and singularly enough, though the details of the two rations are altogether different (Madras Manual, pages 364 and 369). The amount of of nitrogen contained in each is identical, namely, 155 grains—about half of the amount declared to be the minimum necessary to maintain him in health—a quarter of what he should have when on service, and considerably less than the *least amount compatible with health* in a state of rest of mind and body as laid down in the quotation from the Madras Manual already cited. According to this theory, we should have to imagine that the British soldier is half-starved on boardship, or that he is landed in India in a reduced condition physically, or in a state of health which could hardly be restored by subsequent nutrition. The actual fact is, of course, the reverse.

This instance appears to be a crucial one. This *British* soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen. His average weight is probably a third greater than that of the average relief labourer, and it would seem to follow that the relief labourer could be maintained in health by the same proportion, i. e., two-thirds of the absolute quantity of nitrogen required by the European soldier. But one pound of cholum contains according to Dr. Cornish (paragraph 7), 100 grains of nitrogen, therefore a pound of cholum should suffice to keep him in moderate condition when something in the way of condiments and nutritious substance is added.

I need not press the argument so far, however. The labourer's allowance is not a pound of cholum, but a pound of grain plus half an anna, or in practice 1½ annas, in cash. Taking grain at an anna a pound (it is 25 per cent. cheaper in many places), he can buy with this amount as much nitrogenous food as is allowed to the British soldier on boardship. According to the facts furnished by the Madras Manual (but not its theories) the above allowance would appear sufficient to keep him from starvation.

With regard to the carbonaceous element of food, the result is the same. The Manual lays down (page 98) that 3,500 grains of carbon are required in a state of rest, and that 5,000 "may be safely taken as a maximum under any circumstances of exertion." The dietaries show that the European soldier gets 4,307 grains in his full ration, and 2,980 when on boardship, while sepoys get 6,859 when on foreign service, and native prisoners 5,616, or rather less, according to the particular constituents of their diet. A pound of cholum contains 2,764 grains (page 376), so that on a pound a day the relief labourer gets much more in proportion to his weight than the soldier on boardship; and can purchase with the wages given him almost as much as the soldier gets in his full ration.

These statements and estimates of the chemical constituents of the military rations, both for European and native troops, are not (be it remembered) made by me, but they have been furnished by the Madras Manual of Hygiene; they are put in the simplest possible form, and can be verified by any one though he may not be versed in the chemistry of food, or the data on which the calculations are made. And I submit that they prove conclusively that the theories enunciated by English authorities, however eminent, and apparently adopted without additional experiments by the Madras Govt. not apply to natives of this country; only, in fact, apply in the most general way to Englishmen themselves, and cannot be at all accepted as valid reason, why Government should desist from a trial suggested by experience, which, if successful, will conduce to saving the people on the one hand, and to preventing unnecessary expenditure on the other.

I should not have discussed this matter at all had not the scientific theory been propounded with so much precision and with so strongly worded remonstrance against the disregard of it. But we see that the theory is not applicable and cannot be implicitly accepted. If, as stated in my Minute of the 6th current, it is found on a deliberate and dispassionate trial that the new scale is insufficient, and that the labourers do not maintain their health, it can of course, be revised. I have sufficiently shown that this is a matter which may be left to careful observation of the condition of the people, and not deduced, *a priori*, from theoretical considerations which break down when subject d to plain criticism, and are shown to be inapplicable to the case in hand.

Though constr ined to demur to the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner applies certain theories to the proposed practice in our relief operations, I am fully conscious of the benevolent and charitable motives by which Dr. Cornish is actuated, and of his meritorious labours for the welfare of the people in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th March, reporting that the right of gathering mangoes during the ensuing season from the trees on the Port Trust property at Tank Bunder was put up to auction on 22nd February; that Rs. 180 was the highest bid made; and that he did not close with it, but has since obtained an offer of Rs. 200 from Memon Abba Abdoola. This he recommends should be accepted.

Read memo. by Chairman Bunders' Committee concurring in the recommendation.

RESOLUTION.—The offer of Rs. 200 should be accepted.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd March, intimating that Mahadeo Aurajee declines to lease the chawl recently erected on the Elphinstone Estate on the condition named by the Trustees—viz, that the lessee effect the repairs of the building except the roof.

RESOLUTION.—The Traffic Manager should arrange departmentally for letting the chawl.

Read Government Resolution No. 369, dated 15th March, intimating that permission has been given to the Mazagon Company to ship opium from their bunder, provided that the Commissioner of Customs is satisfied that there is no chance of the Imperial Revenue suffering in any way, and that all establishments which are requisite to prevent smuggling, &c., are maintained by the Mazagon Company.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 27th March, forwarding report by his assistant, Mr. Smeatons regarding the state of the boilers of the Anchor Hoy. He considers that they cannot be repaired, and recommends that the boilers of pile-driving engines, which are available, be used; and he states the alteration, that will be necessary. The cost of the boilers and of the necessary alterations the Chief Engineer estimates at Rs. 5,000.

RESOLUTION.—The repairs, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000, are sanctioned; the amount in excess of the budget allotment should be provided for from the sum set aside for contingent works.

The Harbour and Pilotage and Committee should report on the advisability of increasing the fees charged for the services of the Anchor Hoy.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st March, recommending that a gateway be made in the fencing of the contractor's line which passes close to the head of the Carnac Basin, and that the Commissioner of Customs be requested to allow the south gate Carnac Bunder to be kept open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. instead of from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. as at present.

Read memo. from Chief Engineer, dated 24th March. Submitted letter to Commissioner of Customs, dated 24th March, making the needful application.

RESOLUTION.—The additional gate is sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 401, dated 22nd March, sanctioning the Trustees' Budget for 1877-78.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 19th March, intimating that a one-inch water connection will be allowed to the Chowpatty fountain, on the understanding that the fountain will be Municipal property and not under the Trustees' control.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 22nd March, reporting the occurrence of a fire on 21st instant at cartmen's huts, north of Masjid Overbridge, and that a native boy, 3 years old, was burnt to death. He states that the fire is attributed to carelessness in cooking carried on in one of the huts.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 27TH MARCH.

19	Vessels piloted into	harbour.
17	do. do.	out of do.
5	do.	Transported.
2	do.	Attended to.

THE HON. SIR HENRY RAMSAY, K.C.S.I., C.B., COMMISSIONER OF KUMAON.

(Indian Charivari.)

So long ago as June 1834, Sir H. Ramsay entered the service of the East India Company, in the 53rd Native Infantry, and he saw service in the Punjab Campaigns of 1848-49, for which he obtained a medal. The records of the war services of officers of the Indian Army contain no mention of his having taken part in any other engagements. But if he has not distinguished himself much as a soldier, he has in civil employ. He may be said to have made the Kumaon district into what it is, from an almost uninhabited wilderness. He thoroughly identified himself with all projects for the improvement of the district, and though at all times his proceedings were not popular with the non-official residents, he never continued very long out of their favour, as it soon came to be admitted that his efforts were directed to the public good. He has, at any rate, earned the approval of those in authority, as the letters after his name testify, and he has been granted an extension of his term of office as Commissioner of Kumaon to enable him to continue his good work. He had the honour of conducting both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales on shooting excursions through his division, and no one could have been found more capable of doing it thoroughly well. There will be much regret when the time comes for him to leave the service, for he has well earned the title by which he is generally known as The King of Kumaon.

"BUCK."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

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